Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the Brief Description of the Drawings on page 1 as follows:

Fig. 4 comprises Figs. 4a and 4b and is a schematic illustration of sub-frame pixel selections according to a first embodiment of the inventive pixel addressing method;

Fig. 5 comprises Figs. 5a-c and is a schematic illustration of sub-frame pixel selections according to a second embodiment of the inventive pixel addressing method; and

Fig. 6 comprises Figs. 6a-f and is a schematic illustration of sub-frame pixel selections according to a third embodiment of the inventive pixel addressing method.

Please replace the first paragraph on page 6 with the following amended paragraph:

Double line scanning can be effected using one of two methods: progressive scanning and interlaced scanning. The progressive scanning method utilizes the same row pairs for every frame. It will be understood that double line progressive scanning results in a loss of resolution since, as indicated above, the volume of video data displayed with each frame of video is reduced. On the other hand, with interlaced double line scanning the pixels are alternately grouped into two different sets, referred to herein as odd sets and even sets. Even sets comprise line pairs starting from row 1 and row 2, row 3 and row 4, etc., until the final two rows (n - 1) and n, as shown in ~~the left hand portion of Figure 4~~ Fig. 4a. Odd sets comprise pairs starting from row 2 and row 3, row 4 and row 5, etc., until (n - 2) and (n - 1), as shown in ~~the right hand portion of Figure 4~~ Fig. 4b. Row 1 and row n are not addressed in the odd frame which results in a loss of image data at the top and bottom of the display. However, this artifact can be overcome by adding two extra rows to the display.

Please replace the first paragraph on page 11 with the following amended paragraph:

The shared sub-pixel configuration of Figure 5 is addressed using progressive scanning (i.e. pixel sharing among rows R1 and R2, followed by rows R3 and R4, etc.). Alternatively, as discussed in greater detail below with reference to Figure 6, interlaced scanning may be used (i.e. pixel sharing among rows R1 and R2, followed by rows R2 and R3, etc.). In order to achieve a frame rate of 50 to 60 Hz for the embodiment of Figure 5, the pixel refresh rate must be three times that rate. The incoming video frame is split into three separate fields that are displayed sequentially. Thus, in the field the sub-pixel [[sets]] set defined by red (R1 Cr1), blue (R2 Cb1), green (R1 Cg1)~~, red (R1 Cr2), blue (R2 Cb3), green R1 Cg3), etc. are~~ is illuminated. In the second field the sub-pixel [[sets]] set defined by blue (R2 Cb1), green (R1 Cg1), red (R2 Cr2)~~, blue (R2 Cr2), green (R1 Cg3, red (R2 Cr3), etc. are~~ is illuminated, and in the third [[fields]] field the sub-pixel [[sets]] set defined by green (R1 Cg1), red (R2 Cr2), blue (R1 Cb2), etc. ~~are~~ is illuminated. When seen by the viewer, the eye optically averages the video frame that it appears to look like one frame of conventional video data.